

# The Pocahontas Times.

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## PRESCRIBING FOR RURAL CHURCHES.

Evidences of decadence in the rural church continue to attract the attention of the religious press. Some statistics that are quoted are none too encouraging, and some of the comment border on gloominess. The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist, Chicago), in inviting discussion of the matter, says: "Changing social conditions, improved machinery, the introduction of the automobile, rural mail delivery, the telephone, these and other innovations have gradually forced the Church to ask, 'What must we do to save ourselves from death?'" The Rev. Henry Wallace in the United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) gives an idea of the situation to be faced reproducing a summary of a report compiled by a committee from the Presbyterian General Assembly. This shows that from 25 to 70 per cent. of the farming population in the prairie States belong to no church and attend none:

"In the congregations reports the percentage was from 25 to 40 per cent., in some communities running as high as 70 per cent. It seems that in towns of 2,500 or less, about half the population attend no church, and about the same per cent. of the children attend no Sabbath-school, thus opening up a mission field quite as important, when viewed in its relation to our national life, as any mission field on the face of the earth."

Dr. Wallace is not concerned so much in the decline in the number of churches as in the proportion of the population that is being reached. He argues:

"If there is no raw material to be brought within reach of a Christian life, why establish a church at that place? It is a matter of the utmost importance that the country preacher take the same point of view as that of the foreign missionary; that his business is not so much to build up the church as it is to save men and develop human character. If our ministers could get this point of view for themselves, half the difficult problems of the rural church would be solved."

From twenty years' experience in teaching and preaching in the country, another authority, the Rev. M. B. McNutt, in the Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist, Chicago), comes to the conclusion that one of the greatest needs of rural-life today is play, and that the church should concern itself in the recreation of its people. In his own church at Plainfield, Ill., there are clubs and societies for all ages. They met primarily for devotion and Bible study, then turn to agriculture, home topics, or debate of current questions. Athletics, sewing-bees, parties, community picnics, lyceum courses, plowing contests, and home-talent dramatics and concerts are the play side. "This keeps their morals sweet," the pastor says, "and its results in a better living are very marked. In all of the twelve years of my pastorate only one young person in that community went wrong." He thinks boys and girls stay by the farm in contentment only when its life is large enough for them:

"Boys don't leave the farm because they want to escape hard work, because they are equal to that, but because there is nothing but hard work and no fun. Farm life is strenuous now; there are fewer workers, larger responsibilities, more skill is required. All this exhausts energy which must be restored by recreation."

The obverse of the shield—the congregation's way of looking at the pastor instead of his viewpoint toward them—is discussed by John A. Simpson in the Continent. (Presbyterian, Chicago.) He describes the country pastor's economic position as a "desperately serious" one, charging that the salary is looked upon as a benevolence, and made as little as possible, and that jealousy is aroused if the recipient tries to earn anything additional. This writer is

of the opinion that one reason for a begrudging attitude that lingers in rural congregations is that many country people have an exaggerated conception of the comparative value of cash:

"Many a rich farmer grudgingly pays \$20 a year to the minister's salary of six or seven hundred with the complaint that he never sees \$600 from one year's end to the other. But so few farmers keep accurate accounts, and their incomes are frequently larger than they suspect. And the farmer many times leaves out of consideration the large income he receives in the way of house, fuel, milk and butter, poultry and eggs, fruit, vegetables, meat, and so forth, which go to make a large part of the household living."

Nor does the increasing prosperity of farmers give assurance of any better times, it is explained, so long as they keep themselves in debt by continuing to buy more land. Meantime, the minister and his family "are presumed to occupy the place of 'foremost family' in the community, and they are given the financial position of a poor renter." In this connection the writer sees dark days for the much discussed minister's son.

"There is a cynical saying that minister's sons turn out badly. The saying is far from true, yet there is cause for fear that it is becoming less untrue. The minister owns no farm or business with which to keep his boys occupied. He is usually too poor to send them away to school. There are probably no schools in the neighborhood beyond the eighth grammar grade. Consequently the ministers' boys are apt to grow up as practical outcasts. Frequently they cannot mingle with the young people of the community, or even of the church, as social equals, because they lack property or prospect."

Perhaps the most optimistic tone to be heard in current discussions of the problem is that of The Central Christian Advocate (Methodist, Kansas City.) The prosperity of some of the farmers in its neighborhood may be the reason why this journal appears more impressed than some of the others by the reputed wealth of the rural church constituency. Arguing in favor of making the country church a departmental headquarters for the young, instead of only an auditorium, it says:

"This is not an impossible or even impracticable thing. Many of our rural churches have more wealth per capita than our city churches. The city preachers, bishops, General Conference secretaries, and others who were once circuit riders are now going back to their wealthy farmer friends, former parishioners for large sums of money for colleges, missions, etc. The cost of a church on each circuit with sufficient room and facilities for indoor recreation would be very small, and this church could serve the country for several miles in each direction, as it is no trouble for country young people to go four or five miles to headquarters for amusement. Most of them have buggies and many of them have automobiles. This one center of activity should be under personal supervision of the pastor and picked laymen, and should be made a ministry to the four-fold needs of the young people, viz., intellectual, physical, spiritual, social.—Literary Digest.

Dead letter list for week ending August 17.

Lirony, Majlathin  
Wanless, Miss Ruthie  
Walter, Nathan  
Cards: Curry, D. A.  
Harry, Will  
Harrison, Jack  
Lynch, Sam  
Mulvey, Leo  
4th class: Ira Kibler  
Unless claimed will be sent to dead letter office Aug. 31

A. S. Overholt, P. M.

The second quarterly meeting for Greenbank circuit, M. E. Church South, will be held at Danmore on Sunday and Monday, August 25 and 26. Preaching by Rev. John A. Anderson, P. E., at 8 p. m. on Sunday and at 10:30 a. m. on Monday. Quarterly Conference on Monday after the sermon.

W. F. Lowance, P. C.

## THE MCCLINTIC RELATIONSHIP

The ancestral history of this widely known relationship is now being prepared. Moses H. McClintic, Esq., of the Hot Springs, Va., has the matter in hand and for quite awhile has been in correspondence with persons far and near. His tireless energy and ample financial resources could not be put to a better service than collecting and preserving material for such a history. Whatever assistance any person interested in the McClintic relationship can render by giving information should be given.

From what he has been able thus far to gather it appears that Alexander McClintic was the one who came to Ireland from Scotland. When the migration to America from Ireland occurred Wm. McClintic was eight years old but having been exposed to smallpox he was left behind and remained in Ireland eight years longer when he came over with the Shanklin family. He was born in 1717, and died in 1801, and his grave is in Bath county, Va.

A number of questions are to be settled before the exact traditional particulars can be agreed upon to the satisfaction of all interested. Among the correspondents is Mr. Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., whose son is Prof. Wm. D. McClintock, of Chicago University. It will require time, much painstaking research, but if Moses H. McClintic lives and is properly assisted all will be as well done as possibly can be. The present governor of Virginia is a descendant of the Jacksons River progenitor of the McClintic relationship.

## GROWING ALFALFA

The Governor of the State of Virginia has issued a proclamation with reference to the growing of grass and alfalfa, setting apart next Friday as grass day in Virginia. The office of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work of the United States Department of Agriculture is anxious to assist the Governor in every way possible, and to that end T. O. Sandy, the vigorous State agent, has also issued a "proclamation" showing how to grow alfalfa in Virginia. It reads as follows:

Burkeville, Va., August 10.—Take any Virginia land that is well drained and has a good deal of humus in it (this humus may be gotten by plowing under crimson clover or red clover during the spring or summer.) This is an ideal way of getting humus. Plow the land as quickly as possible, disking into the soil two tons of ground limestone to the acre, making a fine deep seed bed. Apply 400 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate and 300 pounds of pure raw bone to the acre, disking again to thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the soil.

For inoculation get four or five hundred pounds of soil from a field which has successfully grown alfalfa or sweet clover and spread evenly over each acre. This should be done late in the afternoon and harrowed in immediately before the sun strikes, as the heat kills the bacteria.

Seed twenty-five pounds of alfalfa and eight pounds of red clover to the acre, run a smoothing harrow both ways in order to get the seed in uniformly, follow with a roller both ways.

A light top dressing of barnyard manure applied from November 1 to January 1 will take care of the young alfalfa during the freezing and thawing winter period.

T. O. SANDY,  
State Agent.

Approved: J. A. EVANS,  
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

A. D. Williams of Marlinton, brought his wife here Sunday to the Hinton Hospital, for an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Williams is doing as well as could be expected. Mr. Williams was formerly engaged in the newspaper business at Marlinton and is prominently known over the State.—Hinton Daily News.

## MARTYR TO SCIENCE

Washington, Aug. 15.—Post Assistant Surgeon T. B. McClintic of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service died last night of Rocky Mountain "spotted fever," a martyr to the cause of medical science.

One of the foremost specialists in this deadly malady, which he virtually had eradicated from the Bitter Root Valley in Montana, it was the irony of fate that Dr. McClintic should succumb to the disease.

He had been investigating the fever in the Bitter Root valley for two years and so completely had he eradicated the tick which transmits the malady that no case developed there this year, until Dr. McClintic himself was stricken.

His illness was reported to the public health service here on August 9, when he started for Washington from Montana. En route the disease was diagnosed as "spotted fever" and when the patient arrived here it was known that he was desperately ill.

Dr. McClintic was 40 years old and had been connected with the public health and marine hospital service for fifteen years. A native of Warm Springs, Va., he was a graduate of the University of Virginia. His wife, a bride of a few weeks, survives.

Until recently little has been known of the deadly tick of the Bitter Root valley, whose bite gives spotted fever which kills 70 per cent of the people who have it. Hundreds of persons have died from the Bitter Root valley fever. Dr. McClintic was sent to Montana to co-operate with the state authorities to eradicate the tick and the disease.

Both the federal and state governments have waged war on the Bitter Root valley fever tick. The public health and marine hospital service has had a number of men in there at various times for ten years.

The recent decease of this noted public official surgeon, Thomas Brown McClintic, awakens interesting and pathetic memories in the minds of friends and relatives who survive him.

At sixteen years of age his uncle Moses B. McClintic, of the Hot Springs, Va., took him into his store and gave him a good business training. Upon reaching his majority he told his uncle he wished to have an education for some profession. Mr. McClintic educated him and he became a surgeon. Dr. McClintic was a son of the late Wm. S. McClintic, near Williamsville, Bath county, Va. A family reunion had been arranged for at the old Williamsburg home, where he had expected to be present with his bride. To meet him as a corpse to be buried with those who had gone before rendered the proposed reception and reunion inexpressibly pathetic.

## ONOTO

Jacob Beverage and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. George Gay, at Cloverlick.

Elmer Duncan, of Buckeye, was here Sunday.

A. N. Barlow, of Warwick was here putting up his grass recently.

Miss Daisy Hill was visiting friends at Marlinton, Saturday.

Howard Beverage is at home from Rainelle on a vacation.

Frank Baxter and wife of Edray were calling on friends here Sunday.

Ellis Sharp is harvesting his grass on the Gay place on the Head of Elk this week.

Claude and Frank McLaughlin attended the basket meeting at Buckeye, Sunday.

The board of education has decided to change the location of the location of the school house at West Union and build the new school house opposite George Gilmer's house.

Elmer Sharp was at Fairview on business this week.

Miss Lanie Beverage is much improved at this time and is spending a few days with her sister here.

E. B. Smith has bought more timber and will spend more time lumbering in this section.

Mrs. Hannah Johnson, of near Marlinton is nursing Mrs. W. A. Barlow at present.

## SENATOR WATSON

In answer to a letter written by a West Virginian from Underwood, the editor of the Baltimore Sun has this to say in regard to Senator Watson's timely support of Governor Wilson at the Baltimore Convention.

"In several of the issues of the Sun I note Senator Watson, of West Virginia, is given much credit for his action in the crisis at the Baltimore convention, the result of his action being the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. Now, if this is true, we are glad of it, but his home folks, who were in Baltimore, never dreamed that he had attained such distinction or change of heart. The senator is all right, but it is a question whether or not he in the remotest degree was responsible for the nomination of Governor Wilson. We'd like to hear the particulars. Won't you give them?"

To which the editor of the Sun replied, specifically, and as follows:

"An authority who was in the thick of the convention fight answers our correspondent's inquiry as follows:

"It is possible, even probable, that nothing could have stopped Wilson's nomination. It is possible that it was only Senator Watson's shrewdness in seeing that the band wagon was passing and jumping on. Only that and nothing more, perhaps."

"But it's gospel truth, and no doubt about it, that when, on Tuesday morning, Watson confided to the anxious Wilson supporters, who, with a vivid recollection of Clark's collapse, after passing the majority mark, were worrying over where that two-thirds vote was coming from, that all the votes he and his allies could influence in the two Virginians and in Kentucky were going to be thrown to Wilson, and that the deadlock was going to be ended, it was music to their ears."

"And moreover, whatever may be the differences of opinion as to Clarence Watson otherwise, when he said what was going to happen everybody knew it was on."

"The West Virginia senator has not entered himself in any beauty shows, but at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, July 2, when he opened his mouth, and, after saying, 'It will be Wilson today,' shut it again, he was beautiful to the friends of the New Jersey governor, whose long suspense was ended by his promise."

"Which recalls the story of an Irishman, who, after a long period of abstention, was asked to have a drink of whiskey; whereupon he struck an attitude and gazed intently up at the sky."

"Why, what is the matter, Pat?" they asked him, somewhat concerned.

"I thought," replied Pat, "that I heard an angel speak."

## MRS. REBECCA OVERHOLT.

Mrs. Rebecca Overholt was born March 16, 1827, died August 14, 1912. She was first married to William J. Cackley, who was killed while in service in the Civil War. She afterwards married A. J. Overholt, who died some years ago. For some years she has made her home with her only child, Lee Cackley, who resides near Millpoint. Before marriage Mrs. Overholt was a Miss Hill and has a large ancestry in this county. Five brothers survive her—Rev. J. B. Hill and William Hill, both in the west; Peter, Doctor, and Joel O. Hill, all near Jacob, a half sister, Mrs. Edward Humes; her half-brothers are Lee, Samuel, Willis, and William Hill, all of Academy; and James Hill, now in the west.

Mrs. Overholt had been an invalid for several years previous to her death, yet she seemed to suffer with patience. She was one of the first members of the Marvin Church, near Millpoint, having transferred her membership from the M. E. Church to the M. E. Church, South, when she moved into the Millpoint community.

Her friends and neighbors remark upon her patience and upon patience and charity toward others. Many friends gathered at the home of her son to participate in the commemorative service on last Thursday morning. Rev. W. H. Ballengee, of Baltimore, and Revs. Johnson, Goodall, and Neel, of Academy, officiated at this service. Interment was made at the Ruckman graveyard. A beautiful floral tribute covered the mound under which the remains of this mother, sister and friend were laid to rest.

X.

Our line of Shoes, Dry Goods and Notions will sold at cost for cash for awhile. Come and get a bargain. W. J. Pritchard, Frost, West Virginia.

## JUDGE W. R. BENNETT RESIGNS

Following charges of impeachment, Judge W. R. Bennett of the Fayette Circuit court forwarded a letter of resignation to Governor Glasscock. This leaves him the Republican nominee and the fight will go on between him and his Democratic opponent, Mr. Lee. It would take a political expert to decide what effect the impeachment proceedings have. They were taken between the nominating primary and the election the election brings up his record in the usual way. It is up to the voters now. The following is the Judge's letter and acceptance of the Governor:

"Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 19, 1912.

"Honorable William E. Glasscock, Governor of West Virginia, Charleston.

"Your Excellency:

"I hereby resign my commission as Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of West Virginia. I do not do so in consequence of any feeling, even the slightest, that I have been guilty of misconduct in office.

"My only reason for taking this course is that the office of judge is of such a high character that I do not believe it is fair to the state, your administration, or the people of my circuit, to embarrass you or them, even momentarily, by a continuation in office of myself while under suspicion. A judge above suspicion from any source even the most untrustworthy, should fill the office until I can demonstrate the falsity of these charges, which I will certainly do without loss of time.

"Your obedient servant,  
"W. R. BENNETT,  
"Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of West Virginia."

The Governor's Reply.

"The above resignation is hereby accepted, to take effect at once.

"Given under my hand this 19th day of August, 1912.

"W. M. E. GLASSCOCK,  
"Governor."

## WANLESS

Haymaking is about over; crop of hay is much improved over last year; corn crop very light, oats good.

Children's Day was observed Sunday at this place with a large crowd in attendance. Dinner was served on the ground and there was plenty to eat and twelve baskets could have been filled after all were satisfied. If Back Mt. had as good a record for everything else as they have for feeding, we might be called with Woodrow Wilson, "Idealist." We might say that Children's Day was a success. A number of recitations were rendered very gracefully by the children. The Durbin band played some very sweet music, to the delight of all present. The collection was used to defray the expense of the sixteen pieces that was quickly gotten.

Rev. W. F. Lowance appeared on the scene just in time to give a most interesting talk on "Habit," after which a hymn was led by Mr. White of Durbin, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Lowance.

I want to say something to the credit of the Durbin Band. The boys show every mark of gentleness besides they proved their ability as musicians, and are the boys that can make you feel that all are brothers, and should they have the same affection for the people they served as well as others who came from a distance then we have been a blessing to each other.

It is the prayer of all good citizens of this county that the Prohibition Amendment will carry this fall.

So much is being said about Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt. The choice between them does not affect this country like the whiskey. The writer would rather see Booker Washington president if that would do any good, than see king alcohol ruling and ruining the lives of boys and girls—the hope of the country. For heaven's sake let us quit playing and work with untiring efforts until this demon is destroyed.

"Preaching at Bethel Church, 10:30 a. m. August 25th. Children's Day at Mt. Vernon (Frost) at 2 p. m. All cordially invited."  
J. C. CROTHERS, Pastor.

## GAME LAW

Information on Forest, Game, and Fish Laws. When, how and where you may Hunt and Fish.

OPEN SEASON. GAME  
Deer—(with horns over four inches long) Oct. 15th to Dec. 1st. Squirrel (gray, black, red, fox) Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st. Rabbit and all fur-bearing animals, no closed season. Skunk is protected in counties where protection has been approved by majority of voters. It is unlawful to pursue deer with dogs at any time.

## BIRDS

Quail—(Virginia Partridge) Nov. 1st, to Dec. 1st. Ruffed Grouse, (Pheasant) wild turkey. Oct. 15th, to Dec. 1st. Plover, sand piper, woodcock, reed bird, rail, (Ocellon) July 15th, to Dec. 20th. Snipe, Oct. 15th, to March 1st. Duck (except wood duck) goose, brant, Sept. 1st, to April 20th. Foreign game birds, wood duck, no open season. English sparrows, owls, hawks, eagles, crows and kingfishers, may be killed at any time; all other non-game birds are protected at all times.

Bag Limits—12 quail, 6 ruffed grouse, 2 wild turkeys in a day or 96 quail, 25 ruffed grouse, 6 wild turkeys in a season.

## FISH

Jack Salmon (commonly called Jack fish or white salmon) June 15th, to April 15th. Trout or landlock salmon, April 1st, to Sept. 1st. Black, green, willow and rock bass, pike or pickerel, June 15th, to April 15th. In Brooke, Hancock and Ohio counties, the open season on the last named fish is from May 29th to April 15th.

## UNLAWFUL

To hunt or fish on Sunday; to hunt or fish on the enclosed or improver lands of another, without written permission; to sell or buy or transport out of the State, or serve at a hotel or restaurant—protected birds, game or fish; to maintain a dam or other thing which obstructs the easy passage of fish up and down the stream, without a suitable fish-way; to allow to enter any stream of water, sawdust or other matter deleterious to fish; to catch fish, kill birds or game out of season; to use seine's except in the Ohio river, when properly registered; to kill or catch game fish, except with hook and line, or by trot line; to set out forest fires; to catch fish under size, as prescribed by law; to catch by seine, net, bait, trap or snare, or any kind of device—wild turkey, ruffed grouse or quail; to shoot or discharge fire arms across any public road or within 400 feet of any school house or on the lands of another—within 600 feet of an occupied dwelling house; to hunt without a license, unless you are a citizen of West Virginia. To carelessly wound or kill any human being, or any live stock constitutes an offense punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, and a jail sentence of one year.

## FELONY

To use any dynamite, or other explosive mixture for the purpose of killing fish.

I earnestly ask the co-operation of every citizen of West Virginia, in helping to enforce the law. Any information given will be appreciated, and the name of the informer will be kept strictly confidential.

J. A. VIGUESNEY,  
Forest Game and Fish Warden,  
Belington, W. Va.

## CAMPBELL'S CAMP 14

John Weiford, who is cooking camp 14, took dinner at camp 5, Sunday.

Odie Johnson is taking a vacation of a week of two.

Cole Adkison has quit the woods and has going to attend school. We all wish him much success.

W. H. Likens spent Sunday with friends on the Hill.

E. W. Brock is spending his vacation swamping at camp 14. He enjoys it fine.

Lanty Cole has about got the best of the main river. He is doing some rapid skidding.

Geo. Hawkins is doing good work building improvements at camp 14.

The people on the mountain are laying in a supply of berries for winter use.

Miss Rachel Sheets is visiting friends in Marlinton.

J. E. Crookshanks has moved from 9 to old camp 4.

It is fun to hear the hicks argue politics. Some get mad and say that they won't vote even the Socialist ticket.

Ira D. Brill is enjoying his new home at camp 9. He expects to inherit a fortune.